

## GOVERNOR DENIES HE OPPOSED MINOR

Says Message to Bar Had No Personal Application.

## TOOK POSITION AT PRIOR ELECTION

Thought It Mistake to Promise Appointment to Selection by Attorneys—Goes Into Detail in Denial of Charges by John B. Minor's Friends.

Special denial that his message to the Richmond bar Tuesday was intended to refer in any way to the candidacy of John B. Minor for the judgeship of the Chancery Court of the city was made yesterday by Governor William H. Hodges Mann. In a signed statement, the Governor asserts that he had no feeling against Mr. Minor, or any objection to him in any way, and as a proof he offers the assertion that he expressed no preference to the judgeship to any person, not even to his own body who has recently been called to the Richmond bar and who was a voter in Tuesday's meeting.

As explanation of his message to the bar, Governor Mann goes back to the election of Judge Beverly T. Crump last autumn as Judge of the Law and Equity Court of this city. Just prior to that occasion, the Governor promised representatives of the bar that he would appoint any one selected by the attorneys of this city. Later, he regretted having made this promise, and to prevent the possibility of recurrence of such a situation, he determined to notify the Richmond bar that he would not so bind himself.

Would Not Surrender Right. Accordingly, he asked Richard Evelyn Byrd, by letter, to make the statement that he would not surrender his right to the appointment of any person who could be recommended, reserving the right to use his own judgment. A copy of the letter to Mr. Byrd is included in the statement of the Governor.

There was much surprise when the message of the Governor was received, and after Mr. Minor's defeat for the judgeship by William A. Monrore, the friends of Mr. Minor, thinking their favorite had been aimed at, sought for reasons which might have actuated the Governor. These supposed causes of action are taken up by the Governor in his reply, which is as follows:

Hot Springs Incident. In your paper of this morning I noted an article based, I suppose, on an interview with some one unknown to me, and in an editorial, the article attributing to me motives which I did not have, and the editorial calling for an explanation. I will take them up separately. During the previous years preceding my nomination in 1909 I did permit my dues to the Bar Association, which I had not been able to attend for years to all behind, and when I attended the meeting at Hot Springs, after the expiration of that year, I was courteously informed by Mr. Minor that my name had been dropped for failure to pay dues. He, however, very kindly arranged the matter for me, and I came from Hot Springs with very pleasant recollections of Mr. Minor.

I had forgotten, until I saw the paper this morning, that he acted as counsel for Dr. Carrington. I naturally criticized him on the slightest pretext of his connection with that case. Nothing that he did was even disagreeable to me.

It is true that in appointing the examiners that I appointed Hon. William B. McIlwaine, of Petersburg, in preference to Mr. Minor. Not because I had the slightest objection to Mr. Minor, I preferred Mr. McIlwaine, who had been a lifelong friend, a man whose ability was generally recognized, and whose character and services to the State entitled him to be respected and confidence of the people of the State. Certainly, I did not feel slighted against Mr. Minor. In proof of this I said nothing in my own reference to his vote and never mentioned the matter to any one.

History of His Position. Months ago, certainly before there was any intimation of Judge Crump's resignation, I stated in the presence of my secretary, Mr. Owen, and Colonel H. O. James, Secretary of the commonwealth, and Hon. R. E. Byrd, later not being present with the others, that I did not think the Governor ought to surrender his power matter of the appointment of the judges of the city of Richmond.

I correctly remember, before the election of Judge Crump I was waited on and asked if I would follow the precedent set by other Governors and appoint the man selected by the bar of Richmond, and without giving the matter much consideration, I said I would. Afterwards, and before any name was named, I concluded that I did not act wisely, but, fearing that my change of position might be misunderstood, I determined to follow the precedent for that time, but thereafter to let the bar of Richmond understand my position. No one called on me before the meeting of yesterday, and the first notice I had was gotten from the morning paper. I thought that I had not been consulted because the members of the bar understood I would follow the precedent which I had helped to establish, and therefore concluded that it was required that notice of my change of position should be given. I was trying to do this, I wrote to Mr. Byrd and sent the letter by messenger yesterday morning asking him to give my views to my brother lawyers, which he did. To make the situation clear.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## WHOLE NUMBER 19,050.

## SEEK VOTE ON WOOL BILL

Renewal of Democratic Filibuster in Senate is Probable.

Washington, July 17.—The Senate adjourned to-night with the prospect of a renewal to-morrow of the Democratic filibuster to bring about an early vote on the wool tariff revision bill. Senator Smoot and other leaders of the regular Republicans were prepared to make an arrangement with the Democrats to give them the opportunity to vote on the wool, sugar and excise tax bills, but Republican progressive forces had not as yet been brought into the agreement. The progressive Republicans demand the opportunity to offer amendments to the pending tariff bills. The Democratic forces, led by Senator Simmons of North Carolina, were ready to dispense with practically all discussion of the measures, but they were determined to continue the filibuster until assured of the opportunity to vote. Senator Simmons will attempt at the opening of to-morrow's session to secure recognition to make for a vote on the wool bill. In a similar situation to-day he was defeated, and if refused recognition to-morrow, it is expected that filibustering tactics will be continued against the big sundry civil appropriation bill.

## PAINTS GLOOMY PICTURE

Representative Nye Sees Dark Political Future for Country.

Washington, July 17.—Painting a dark and gloomy picture of the political future of the country, Representative Nye, of Minnesota, Republican, delivered a speech in the House to-day with "Progress" as his text. He said the high cost of living and "predatory, greed and cowardice" were besetting sins of the age.

"We are confusing speed with progress," he said. "We are forgetting the God from whom comes our Progress. We are worshipping wealth and human idols. God is teaching us, though, not to enslave our heroes until they are dead—and a long time dead, at that."

Amid Democratic applause, Mr. Nye said his respects to the political reformers.

"A man to be a true reformer," he said, "must not be an office-seeker. There is too much dimness, too much hypocrisy in many of the precious promises and arguments of many reformers."

Body Not That of Swartz. Brother-in-law on Second Inspection Finds Differences.

New York, July 17.—The belief that the body of a man found floating in the Hudson River on Monday and taken to a morgue in Hoboken was that of Nathan Swartz, the youth accused of murdering fourteen-year-old John Connors in the Bronx early this month, seems to-night to be unfounded. Henry Alexander, brother-in-law of young Swartz, first identified the body as that of the youth accused of the Connors crime, but after a second inspection of the body declared positively that it was not that of his brother-in-law. While the resemblance was remarkable, he said, there were differences, chiefly in the teeth, which convinced him that he was mistaken in his first identification.

It was thought at first that young Swartz had taken his father's advice, after confessing the crime, as the elder Swartz testified yesterday, and had killed himself. The authorities are continuing their investigation in the case, eliminating the probability of Swartz being dead.

## BILL CARRIES \$33,000,000

Agreement Reached on River and Harbor Appropriation Measure.

Washington, July 17.—The Senate and House conferees on the river and harbor appropriation bill to-day reached a complete agreement on an amendment to the bill carrying a total appropriation of \$33,000,000. The bill as it passed the Senate was reduced in conference by \$800,000. The \$33,000,000 bill provides for levee work along the Mississippi River, the biggest amendment tacked on to the bill by the Senate, was agreed to by the conferees. So was an amendment appropriating \$300,000 for improvement of the Allegheny River in Pennsylvania and \$200,000 for improvement of the Cape Fear River at or below Wilmington, N. C.

The Senate amendment which would have repealed the law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to detail officers of the Treasury marine service to act as inspectors and assistant inspectors of life-saving stations in the life-saving service was stricken out.

## CAN BE USED BY ALL PARTIES

Berger Will Deliver Key-Note Speech at the Socialists.

Washington, July 17.—Representative Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, will deliver the keynote speech of the Socialist party in the House Thursday afternoon. "It will be the keynote speech for all parties," announced the only Socialist in Congress to-day. "Parts of it may be used by Republicans against the Democrats and other parties by the Democrats against Republicans. After politicians in both parties get through with it there will be nothing left to the independent voter but socialism."

## STRINGENT BILL APPROVED

Senate Committee Will Favorably Recommend Anti-Liquor Measure.

Atlanta, Ga., July 18.—By a vote of nine to eight the Senate committee on temperance decided to recommend favorably the gleaming Tipples bill. The measure, already approved by the House, is the most drastic anti-liquor bill considered by the General Assembly. It would prohibit the sale of beverages containing more than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol as well as impose stringent regulations on locker clubs. Indications are that this measure will be made the special order of business in the Senate Friday.

## TAF WILL STAND FOR SQUARE ISSUE

President Opposes Any Compromise With Roosevelt People.

## WILL CARRY FIGHT INTO EVERY STATE

Campaign Will Be Started at Once to Make Sure That Electors Voted For on Republican Ticket Will Support That Ticket in Electoral College.

Washington, July 17.—President Taft will fight Colonel Roosevelt and leaders of the third party movement for every presidential elector who turns on a ballot under the President's name. The fight will be carried into every State where third party leaders hope to have Republican electors vote for Mr. Roosevelt. Regular Republicans in touch with the President, the Republican National Committee and the Taft leaders will begin at once a campaign to make sure that electors voted for on the Republican ticket will stand by that ticket in the electoral college.

Suggestions of compromise said to have been taken to the White House by the British legation. The President made it plain to-day to a delegation of South Dakota men that he would listen to nothing of that kind. He believes that men who appear on and are voted for on Republican ballots are bound to vote for the Republican nominees.

No plan of action has been devised in States like South Dakota, Maryland, Pennsylvania, where Roosevelt leaders have expressed in view that the electors now on the Republican ticket would line up for the Colonel, but leaders who talked with Mr. Taft to-day were convinced he would fight this plan to the end.

Senator Gamble and Representative Burke, of South Dakota, took a State delegation to the White House, and after the conference with the President, the delegation left for New York, where the case will be taken up with Chairman Hilke, of the Republican National Committee.

Delegations from Maryland and Pennsylvania have no set engagement with the President, but it is probable that these States will be taken up within a few days.

## DETAILED ANSWER TO CHARGES

Washington, July 17.—Detailed answer which President Taft's advisers will make to charges that his nomination at Chicago was procured in illegal fashion was one of the first subjects that greeted Carmel A. Thompson, of Ohio, when he to-day assumed the post of secretary to the President. Mr. Thompson discussed the answer which President Taft's advisers will make to charges that his nomination at Chicago was procured in illegal fashion was one of the first subjects that greeted Carmel A. Thompson, of Ohio, when he to-day assumed the post of secretary to the President. Mr. Thompson discussed the answer which President Taft's advisers will make to charges that his nomination at Chicago was procured in illegal fashion was one of the first subjects that greeted Carmel A. Thompson, of Ohio, when he to-day assumed the post of secretary to the President.

Mr. Thompson took up his White House work early to-day.

## WILL MEET AT COLLEGE

Chicago, July 17.—Arrangements of the local committee on arrangements to-day decided to hold the Progressive party's National Convention at the Coliseum August 5, instead of the auditorium, the place first selected. The change was made in order to provide more seats for spectators. The committee also decided that the expenses of the convention would be met by the sale of tickets to spectators. The price for tickets to the convention will be \$10, \$15 and \$20, according to location.

## TWO DELEGATES PROBABLE

Atlanta, Ga., July 17.—Indications now are that there will be two delegations from Georgia to the third party national convention in Chicago August 5.

The question involved apparently is whether the delegation shall be "lily white" or black and white.

A call was issued yesterday from the new progressive headquarters by Roger Dewar, for a convention to be held in Atlanta July 25.

To-day a rival call was issued by the Georgia Roosevelt White League for a meeting of its members and friends at the next Friday.

In the latter call the purpose of the meeting is stated as follows: "Action looking toward having Georgia properly represented at Chicago August 5 will be taken by the league."

J. St. Julian Yates, president of the league, in a statement to-day referred to Dewar as a "would-be boss" and declared that the "black league" would be kept out of the Roosevelt fight.

"We are not asking the negro to stay away," asserted Mr. Yates, "we say he shall stay away and we have no mental reservation that we are going to treat with him on the basis of political equality afterward."

## RAILROADS URGED BRITISH PROTEST

Charge Is Made in Senate by O'Gorman, of New York.

## DAY OF DEBATE ON PANAMA BILL

Support for Provision to Give Free Passage to American Ships Is More Emphatic Than at Any Time Since Consideration of Measure Began.

Washington, July 17.—Senator O'Gorman, of New York, charged in the Senate to-day that railroad influence was behind Great Britain's protest against the Panama Canal bill, and he joined with Senator Lodge in declaring that the United States possessed full rights under the British treaty to give free passage to ships of American register. These two speeches marked the debate in the Senate on the Panama Canal bill.

Both Mr. Lodge and Mr. O'Gorman declared that this nation was not bound by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to give foreign ships all the privileges granted American ships. Mr. Lodge favored a bill to repeal that part of the American ships, however, while Senator O'Gorman declared the United States possessed the full right to give American vessels free passage if desired. Senator Lodge conceded that if the case went to the Supreme Court the United States would probably lose.

The support to-day for the provision giving free passage to American ships against which Great Britain has protested was more emphatic than at any time since the Senate began consideration of the bill. Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Cummins and others declared that if the United States had to construe the treaty liberally in giving the ships of all nations equal treatment, it would, by other terms of the treaty, be prevented from defending the canal in case of war.

## NO RIGHT TO STOP FLEET

"If a Japanese fleet appeared at the western end of the canal," said Senator Reed of Missouri, "went upon passing through to attack the city of New York, the United States would have no right under such a construction of the treaty to take any steps against it."

Senator Burton, of Ohio, who made the first speech Monday in support of the British theory that the United States can give no special privileges to its own vessels, declared war would suspend the operation of the treaty.

Senator McCumber, however, in a speech to-day against the free provision, declared that the United States would have to remain neutral even in time of war and that the United States would be forbidden by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty from taking any measures to blockade or use the canal for its own protection.

Senator O'Gorman declared that railroad influence was behind the British protest. "I do not think British ships are greatly interested," he said, "in the railroads of Canada and the railroads of the United States have been able to secure the co-operation of the British Office of Foreign Affairs to embarrass this government in the attempt to secure the canal."

"The only government that has assumed any special burden under the treaty is the United States," said Senator O'Gorman. "England and other countries have assumed no burdens beyond the payment of the tolls and the agreement as to the terms of its neutrality."

England Can Remit Tolls. "There is nothing to prevent England from remitting to its merchant ships every dollar of tolls paid the Panama Canal. There is nothing to prevent similar action by other countries. The only power that is trampled, restricted and curtailed in the performance of its duties to its own citizens is the one that has spent \$400,000,000 in the construction of this great enterprise."

He said Spain already has legislated to reimburse Spanish ships for the tolls spent in going through our canal. "So our action," he said, "is a question of whether the United States would have a right to interfere if another country should undertake to pay the tolls of its ships when passing through the canal. No foreign country, he said, could interfere with our dominant right of the United States might make for the payment of tolls."

"If any government should undertake to do so, I for one, would protest," he added.

## PURCHASE OF MONTICELLO

Senate Favors Inquiry by Committee as to Desirability and Cost.

Washington, July 17.—Stripped of the preamble which some Senators thought committed Congress to the Democratic views of Thomas Jefferson, the resolution looking to the government purchase of Monticello was adopted to-day by the Senate.

The measure authorizes an inquiry into the desirability of the purchase and directs an estimate of the cost. It has not been acted on by the House.

## ARMY WORM IN CORN FIELD

Appearance of Pest Alarms Anderson County Farmers.

Anderson, S. C., July 17.—Anderson county farmers have become alarmed at the appearance in this county to-day of the army worm. The pest first was noticed in a field of corn twelve miles west of this place.

Experts from Clemson Agricultural College will arrive to-morrow to aid in the fight to stamp out the worm. Farmers in the infected section also will hold a mass meeting, at which a campaign to prevent the spread of the worm will be launched.

## WILSON TO MEET PARTY LEADERS

Democratic Campaign Committee Will Be Selected.

## CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD TO-DAY

Governor Will Lean Heavily Upon Advice of Men He Has Invited to Seagirt—He Signs His Ten Thousand Letter in Answer to Admirers.

Seagirt, N. J., July 17.—The Democratic campaign committee which will direct the coming presidential campaign will be selected here to-morrow in part, if not in whole by Governor Wilson and National Chairman McCombs. In consultation with nine leaders of the party, whom the Governor has invited to confer with him, the men whom the Governor has invited to come to Seagirt and upon whose advice he will lean heavily in making his choice are:

Robert S. Hudepeth, national committeeman from New Jersey; Josephus Daniels, national committeeman from North Carolina; Willard Saulsbury, national committeeman from Delaware; A. Mitchell Palmer, national committeeman from Pennsylvania; Joseph E. Davis, national committeeman from Wisconsin; Secretary of the Democratic national committee, Senator O'Gorman, of New York; Representative Burdick, of Texas; and William G. McAdoo, of New York.

While the power of appointment of the campaign committee is vested in Mr. McCombs, it is understood he will not act as a medium and that the actual appointments will be made by Governor Wilson. Whether the personal of the committee is to be made public to-morrow depends solely upon the desire with which Governor Wilson and his ten advisers complete the task.

The appointments will not be made piecemeal unless the Governor changes his present intention, but will be announced as a whole.

## Organization of Campaign.

In addition to the personnel of the committee, Governor Wilson plans to discuss with his guests in a broad sense, the organization of the campaign.

Governor Wilson signed his ten thousand letter to-day in answer to admirers who have showered him with congratulations by mail and thereby caught up with letters awaiting his attention. There is still more than fifty pounds of unanswered telegrams, estimated at ten thousand in number. The senders of these also will receive his personal thanks.

Among the letters received by Governor Wilson recently have been one asking him if he really did abolish the civil marriage ceremony in New Jersey.

The Governor wondered at first how any one could have gotten an impression that he did, but recalled the Martin act passed recently by the Legislature, eliminating the civil marriage ceremony, and the grade of civil officers who may officiate at marriages, the justices of the peace. A great light broke on him, and he replied to each letter, saying that he did not abolish civil marriages, but that the passage of the act merely put an end to abuses of their power by justices, and that there were still any number of Jersey Mayors, Aldermen, magistrates, justices and the like who were fully empowered and perfectly willing to marry any couple properly licensed, who should apply to them.

## May Seek Seclusion.

That he will be obliged to seek some place where he can keep his presence secret in order to complete his speech and letter accepting the Democratic presidential nomination was the statement of Governor Wilson to-day. He made it plain that while he welcomed the many visitors who called to pledge support, and was glad that they came, he believed he would have to secure absolute quiet so that he could get these important matters out of the way.

The Governor said that his running mate, Governor Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, will not come to visit him next Saturday as had been planned. The Democratic House representation is to come here at that time, and because Wilson wants to talk the campaign over at length with the Indiana executive, he has been asked to defer his visit to a later date.

## EXPLOSION KILLS THREE

Men Hurled in All Directions and Portion of Mine Cracked.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 17.—A heavy explosion of gas in No. 5 colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company at South Wilkesbarre this afternoon caused the death of three miners and serious injury to three others.

It is believed the explosion was caused by one of the miners firing a black stick, the fire from which ignited a pocket of gas. The force of the explosion was so great that it hurled the men in all directions and cracked a large portion of the mine.

## REFUSED DU PONT'S COIN

Republicans Rejected \$20,000 Offered for Taft's Campaign.

Washington, July 17.—President Taft's campaign fund of 1908 was the subject of inquiry to-day by the Senate committee investigating the political war chests of that and the campaign of Alton B. Parker four years before.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock, chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1908, told the Senators no contribution was accepted from any corporation and that the committee refused \$20,000 from T. Coleman Wood of Delaware, because the government was then attacking the powder trust, and besides, Congress had forbidden corporation contributions.

The total of the Republican fund was \$1,625,515.37. Mr. Hitchcock said, and he reminded the Senators that those figures were disclosed in the report filed at Albany, in conformity with the laws of New York. Charles P. Taft, the President's brother, Larz Anderson, ambassador to Belgium, Whitelaw Reid, ambassador to Great Britain, Andrew Carnegie, Frank Munsey and others were among contributors whom Mr. Hitchcock named.

Nearly the tobacco trust nor any of its stockholders, said Mr. Hitchcock, knew of, contributed. Some stockholders of the Steel Corporation and some of the International Harvester Company, among the latter George W. Perkins, gave to the fund.

Charles D. Clark announced that he might want to consult the books of the committee and question Mr. Hitchcock again about the connection of contributors with corporations.

## NEW WIRELESS LAW PASSES

Requires Only Signature of President to Make It Effective.

Washington, July 17.—The conference report on the new wireless law framed from the sessions of the Titanic disaster and requiring wireless operators on duty constantly aboard ships was adopted by the House to-day and now requires only the President's signature to make it law.

The conference report was on Senator William Alden Smith's bill introduced shortly after the ocean tragedy, measure requires all vessels carrying two or more passengers to have at least two wireless operators, and that they be on duty constantly. It is further required that the wireless apparatus be powerful enough to receive and transmit messages at least 100 miles, and that each vessel have an auxiliary power supply, in addition to the ships main electric plant.

The bill maintains communication. The bill is framed largely on the evidence in the Senate investigation of the Titanic disaster, which showed the failure of nearby ships to hear or answer the big liner's calls for distress. One feature of the measure places the operators under the direct orders of the master of the vessel and provides a fine of \$100 upon the operator for every violation. The law would apply to all vessels entering or leaving American ports, and to cargo carrying steamers on the ocean and the Great Lakes.

## FIGHT OVER SENFF WILL

Two Virginians Testify in Favor of Widow's Objection.

New York, July 17.—The hearing in the contest over the codicil to the will of Charles H. Senff, a sugar refiner, of White Stone, was resumed to-day before Surrogate Noble in Jamaica.

The codicil to which objection is made by Senff's widow, Gustavia A. Senff, and others named in the will, wipes out an indebtedness of \$50,000 alleged to have been owed to Senff by Effingham Lawrence, a New York banker. Efforts are being made to prove Senff was not in his right mind for some time before his death, which occurred last year.

Mrs. Lillian R. McVeigh, of Richmond, a sister of the widow of the testator, testified that she knew Senff for thirty years and he had always appeared active and alert until she saw him on November 5, 1910. All that time she noted, she said, he was falling. She said he looked like a man suffering from softening of the brain.

William J. Wallace, of Tunstall, Va., who is a cousin of Senff's widow testified that he visited the Senff home about November 1910, and noticed Senff was falling and his memory was becoming defective. There will be another hearing next Tuesday.

## CALL ON WORKS TO RESIGN

Progressives in California Displeased With His Recent Statement.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 17.—Because of his criticism of the proposed new progressive party, as set out in a statement issued by him in Washington two days ago, United States Senator John D. Works was asked to resign to-day by Lieutenant-Governor A. J. Wallace, Mayor Lissner, chairman of the California Progressive National Committee, and other progressive supporters. The signature of the telegram that he would write to them.

## BOY FALLS TO HIS DEATH

Parachute Fails to Open and He Drops Two Thousand Feet.

Quincy, Mass., July 17.—Lawrence Stafford, seventeen years old, fell 2,000 feet to his death in Quincy Bay late to-day while attempting a parachute jump. The parachute failed to open. Stafford's mother, also a balloonist, was killed in a similar manner some time ago.

## ABANDONS WESTERN TRIP.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 17.—Colonel Roosevelt announced late to-night that he had decided to abandon his trip to the Middle West. This sudden change in plans was made after a conference with Senator Dixon, his campaign manager, George W. Perkins and O. K. Davis, one of Senator Dixon's aides.

## MURDER MYSTERY NOT YET SOLVED

Day's Activities Fail to Reveal Identity of Rosenthal's Slayer.

## EFFORT TO FIND MOTIVE OF CRIME

Question of Whether Police Animosity or Gamblers' Vindictiveness Inspired the Killing Apparently Is as Far as Ever From Being Settled; Waldo Urges Investigation.

New York, July 17.—While the police to-night continued to declare their confidence that there would be a speedy solution of the problem of who shot and killed Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, early yesterday, and what were the motives behind the murder, the net apparent result of the day's activities on their part was the apprehension of "Bridge" Webber, an industrial Eastside sporting man, and his release on small bail after he had been questioned.

Webber admitted that he was the man who had heard a suspicious conversation the day preceding the crime between members of a poker party on a steamer excursion up Long Island Sound, during which threats were made to "get" Rosenthal if he persisted in continuing his revelations of alleged partnership between the police and the gambling fraternity. After hearing Webber's story, the police started out on what they declared to be a new trail.

Question of Motive. The question of whether police animosity over Rosenthal's revelations or gamblers' vindictiveness from the same cause inspired the murder plot apparently was as far as ever from being settled to-night.

After Police Commissioner Waldo had forwarded to District Attorney Whitman a written request that the latter begin "a complete investigation" of charges of partnership between gamblers and the police, and that members of the force were guilty of instigating the murder of Rosenthal, the district attorney issued a statement declaring that he had never charged that the police were responsible for Rosenthal's death. At the same time he reiterated his criticisms of the failure of policemen near at hand when the crime was committed to obtain evidence that would have been invaluable in running down the perpetrators of the crime.

"I wish to say that I have never charged that the police are responsible for Herman Rosenthal's death," said Mr. Whitman in his statement. "But I desire to say this. Four men shot Rosenthal to death, firing five or six shots at him. This was done in a conspicuous public place, which was as light as it is at noonday. Five or six policemen were within less than a stone's throw of the scene of the crime. The murderers entered a motor car and escaped with little more than a protest of pursuit. The officers admit that they lost sight of the automobile before they started in the taxicab. There facts present a shocking situation. Those members of the police force who were present at the time of the crime, having failed so signally to obtain evidence, the task of bringing to justice the perpetrators of the crime, and those who instigated their action, is a very difficult one."

Sensational Story. A sensational story of the late afternoon was that a woman, whose name was not revealed, had gone before the grand jury and testified that the gray automobile used by the murderers of Rosenthal in going to the Hotel Metropole and fleeing from the scene after the shooting had been seen standing from 6 to 10 o'clock that night in front of the home of Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, who had been accused by Rosenthal of being in partnership with him in the gambling business. It was said, however, that Becker frequently used a car similar to the one employed by the party of murderers. Other statements contradicting the story were made.

## RAINY DAY AT CAMP

Weather Conditions Slightly Handicap Manoeuvres.

Anniston, Ala., July 17.—Because of rainy weather, manoeuvres at Camp Pettus were slightly handicapped to-day. Members of the National Guard regiments from Florida, Alabama and Georgia spent most of the day in a cleaning-up campaign.

Colonel Van Orsdale, who is in command of the camp, announced to-day that on Monday and Tuesday he would make tests to ascertain if more territory is needed for the manoeuvre grounds.

## RIDDELL ELECTED

Chosen Sergeant-at-Arms of House in Democratic Caucus.

Washington, July 17.—The Democratic caucus of the House to-night formally elected Charles M. Ridgell, of Indiana, sergeant-at-arms of the House to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late H. Stokes Jackson. Former Representative W. H. Ryan, of Buffalo, N. Y., withdrew his candidacy for the place at the last moment on Mr. Ridgell's announcement that he would not seek re-election. Mr. Ridgell has been acting sergeant-at-arms several months.